

ORAL HYGIENE

A JOURNAL FOR DENTISTS

EDITED BY GEORGE EDWIN HUNT M.D. D.D.S.

Volume 1

Number 5

MAY - 1911



PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

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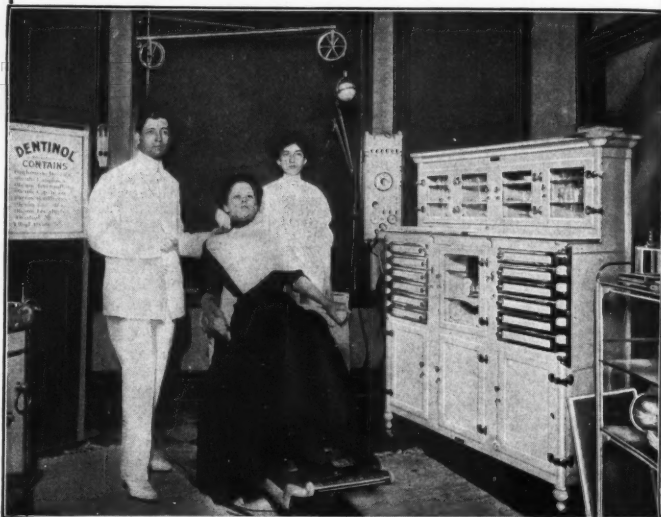
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ORAL HYGIENE

A JOURNAL FOR DENTISTS

VOLUME I.

NUMBER V.

MAY, 1911

SOME SUGGESTIONS FOR A DENTAL HYGIENE EXHIBIT

By ARTHUR H. MERRITT, D.D.S., New York City

The Character of an Effective Exhibit—Should be of Both General and Local Interest—Many Valuable Suggestions

What we need in this work is two or three standard exhibits of different sizes and prices. They should be standardized in order that the expense of them may be reduced as much as is possible. Dr. Merritt has given us the most concrete and yet comprehensive article on the subject of exhibits we have yet had. Further discussion of the subject will be welcomed.

To the many inquiries which I have received relative to a dental hygiene exhibit, I offer the following suggestions hoping that they may prove helpful to those who are interested in the education of the public in the subject of mouth hygiene.

To be most effective an exhibit should not be technical. A multiplicity of charts, drawings, plaster models, etc., illustrating different pathological conditions are little less than worthless. Such things only serve to confuse the lay mind, at least that part of it the exhibit is designed to reach, viz. —the 75,000,000 people in the

United States who never patronize the dentist except for tooth extraction, and who exercise no care whatever in the preservation of their teeth. The purpose of a dental hygiene exhibit should be to give as much information as possible in a simple and attractive form, with a view to arousing greater interest on the part of the masses in the care of their mouths and teeth. The nearer it meets these requirements, the nearer it will have done the work for which it was designed.

For the sake of convenience an exhibit may be divided into two parts—that which is of

general, and that which is of local interest. The first might be made up something as follows:

First—Enlarged photographs of a few of the more common dental ills, such as the effects of neglected caries, premature extractions, mal-occlusions, mouth breathing, thumb sucking, etc., comparing these when possible with normal conditions. Below, each should be a brief and simple explanation.

Second—Carefully selected quotations from well known authorities. Examples:

(a) Dr. William Osler says: "There is not any one single thing more important to the public in the whole range of hygiene than the hygiene of the mouth. If I were asked to say whether more physical deterioration was produced by alcohol or by defective teeth, I should unhesitatingly say defective teeth."

(b) Clean Mouths and Children's Diseases: "A foul mouth and decaying teeth *particularly in children*, decidedly increase the chances of catching such contagious and infectious diseases as scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles and tuberculosis. A *clean mouth* will do much to *prevent tubercle bacilli* from gaining a foothold in the body."

HENRY G. LANGWORTHY, M. D.

(c) Major W. O. Owen, M.D., Surgeon United States Army, says: "Proper care of the mouth and teeth is one of the most important of all the measures that are taken for the protection of the human body, and a failure to give them care is, in my judgment, the direct cause of more disease in the human family than any other single cause."

Third—Statements emphasizing the relation of mouth diseases to the general health. Examples:

(a) Decaying Teeth and Tuberculosis: A great handicap in tuberculosis is defective teeth, which make it impossible to properly masticate and assimilate sufficient food to throw off the disease. A *well nourished body* is of the first importance in the prevention and treatment of the "Great White Plague."

(b) Decaying Teeth spell Dyspepsia: Diseased teeth and unclean mouths are the most frequent cause of indigestion. Chew your food well; the stomach has no teeth.

(c) Decaying teeth do not permit of perfect mastication; imperfect mastication is the open door to mal-nutrition, and mal-nutrition is one of the greatest factors in all diseases.

Clean teeth do not decay.

Fourth—Relation of dental diseases to the health of school children. Examples:

(a) There are ten million school children in the United States suffering from the direct effect of decaying teeth and unsanitary mouths.

Is your child among them?

(b) As a result of bad teeth and unsanitary mouths the *physical development of the child is seriously retarded*. The more the physical development is disturbed, the *less* in general is the *mental capacity*. The worse the *teeth*, the worse as a rule is the *school standing*.

(c) Forty per cent of the absentees from school are caused by toothache. It has been shown that children with decaying teeth are six months longer in completing the eight common school grades, than are children with clean mouths and sound teeth. Wouldn't it pay to take care of the children's teeth?

(d) Have your children draw interest in the bank of health. Teach them early how to take care of their teeth. A brush in time saves nine.

(e) Adenoids, swollen glands

and earache are often caused by neglected teeth.

Is your child a mouth breather?

Fifth—Pertinent questions and answers. Examples:

(a) Why should the children's teeth be cared for? Unclean and decayed teeth breed disease. Clean and sound teeth add 50 per cent to personal appearance.

Neglect of the temporary teeth means crooked and rapidly decaying permanent teeth. Sound teeth properly used result in good health.

You save money; to-day's small filling saves to-morrow's large filling.

How about *your child*?

(b) Should the *baby teeth* be saved? The child's first teeth should not be neglected. They are as important as the permanent teeth. They play an important part in nutrition when nutrition is most needed. The baby molars should last until the child is 12 years old.

(c) Did you ever hear of the conservation of natural resources?

Teeth are quite as much a natural resource as are trees and waterfalls. Is not the care of the children's teeth a community responsibility.

What are you doing for your child?

Sixth—Suggestions for the care of the mouth and teeth. Examples:

(a) The teeth should be brushed at least twice daily—night and morning. Particles of food should be removed after each meal with waxed silk or toothpick, and the mouth thoroughly washed with warm water.

To prevent toothache, you should visit your dentist at least twice yearly. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

(b) The grinding power of sound natural teeth is about two hundred and fifty pounds; artificial teeth about twenty-five pounds.

Why don't you *save* your teeth?

Seventh—Statements designed to give information concerning the more common diseases of the mouth, such as caries, pyorrhea alveolaris, alveolar abscesses, salivary tartar, inflamed gums, etc. Examples:

(a) Decay of the teeth is the most common of all diseases. It affects all ages, but is most common in childhood. It can be very much reduced by keeping the mouth and teeth clean, and by vigorous use of the teeth in mastication. Frequent visits to the dentist should be made in the interest of prevention.

It costs less to prevent teeth from decaying than to repair them.

(b) Pyorrhea alveolaris (Riggs Disease) is a disease causing the teeth to loosen, and come out. The pus which discharges from the diseased gums is mixed with the food and carried into the stomach. It is a dangerous disease and should not be allowed to become chronic. In its early stages it can be cured.

Better no teeth than teeth affected with this disease.

Eighth—Miscellaneous. Examples:

(a) Mount on black velvet a carefully prepared plaster cast of a badly decayed set of teeth. Below it the inscription—A neglected and unsanitary mouth. Beside it, a model of a perfect set of teeth. Inscription,—A healthy mouth and well cared for teeth. Below them both the question—Which set of teeth would you rather have?

(b) Mount similarly a toothbrush, bottle of powder, tooth paste and waxed silk with printed instructions for their use. Inscription—Weapons of offense and defense in the war against unsanitary mouths. Are you well armed for the battle?

The foregoing examples are given merely as suggestions

indicating the form a standard dental exhibit might take if it is to appeal successfully to the countless thousands who are in more or less complete ignorance concerning matters of mouth hygiene.

To facilitate transportation all printed matter should be of uniform size, printed on stiff cardboard and framed in a plain one-inch moulding. Gray is a desirable color for this moulding. The photographs may be smaller but should also be of uniform size and carefully framed.

They can then be packed in cases made for the purpose and shipped anywhere without danger of breaking, and at small expense.

It is an exhibit such as this that I have in mind in advocating a standard exhibit. Having decided on just what form it should take, it could then be turned over to some manufacturer from whom it could be obtained, or any part of it, by any one interested in this work. Mr. Gardiner Swarts, Jr., of Providence, R. I., who has had considerable experience in tuberculosis exhibits, stands ready to manufacture anything that is required in the dental hygiene campaign? The question is, what shall it be?

To the standard exhibit there may be added such as will add to its local interest. Examples:

(a) Photographs of local dental clinics.

(b) Facts and figures concerning dental conditions among the school children of the locality.

(c) A well equipped model, dental clinic with statements as to cost of installation, maintenance, etc.

If to such an exhibit there be added during the time that it is open to the public, popular talks by the local dentists, physicians and interested laymen, combined with stereopticon lectures to school children, it will, I believe, prove to be one of the most effective instruments that can be devised for meeting the educational problem which is seeking solution at the hands of the dental profession.

OVER-ENTHUSIASTIC

The following letter from the Secretary of the Indiana State Board of Health shows that the propaganda is spreading, at any rate.

"We have had an experience in oral hygiene which is interesting and which will serve as a lesson to those who are advocating clean mouths. A teacher, who has been training her pupils in the use of toothbrushes, in a letter to this office says: 'One of my pupils went into the toothbrush business with enthusiasm. She reported later that she had been teaching the other members of the family the importance and use of the toothbrush, and all had used the same brush.'"

Little Willie was spreading the butter pretty thick. His mother saw it and said: "Willie, that butter costs forty cents a pound." Willie turned the slice over and began buttering the other side. "By gosh, mother," said Willie, "it's worth it."

BACKWARD CHILDREN

By CHARLES S. STOCKTON, D. D. S., Newark, N. J.

The New York *Tribune* lately had an editorial stating that 114,000 children in New York City were held back yearly from promotion. It may be the same proportion holds good in other localities. May I make a comment that solves or partially solves the problem?

The civilized world is just beginning to realize that the care of children's teeth is an important factor in the problem of health.

It is a lamentable fact that few parents give any attention to the care of their children's teeth. Many, especially of the poorer class, do not have a toothbrush or know what it is for.

The teeth of school children everywhere are now being examined, and it is found that 80 to 90 per cent. of all children attending public or parochial schools have defective teeth.

It does not take long for a defective tooth to become a troublesome one. Food lodges in the little cavity, decomposes, forms an acid and eats away the bony tissue of the tooth. The larger the hole the faster the decay progresses, until some fine morning the child, in masticating its food, crushes through the thin, bony tissue upon the nerve—well, that is the biggest pain that youngster has ever experienced.

He does not want any more breakfast that morning. Nor would you or I under the same experience. He is sent off to school, but with that nerve throbbing away, study is impossible. This state of affairs continues for some time. Other teeth are probably in a similar condition, and the child soon learns that he cannot let food touch his back teeth without pain, and so he chews his food the best he can with his front teeth—a poor makeshift.

Probably, in the course of a few weeks the nerve dies. I say nerve, the term pulp is the proper name, but most people call it nerve. It is a tissue composed of the nerve, artery and vein. This tissue when dead decomposes, and a poisonous gas is formed, and finds its way through the roots into the surrounding jaw, and an abscess is formed and the tooth becomes what is called an "ulcerated tooth." This has taken several days, and has caused the child the most excruciating suffering. The tooth has been forced up by the abscess, and when the teeth are closed it strikes against the occluding or opposite tooth before the other teeth meet, and this condition remains until the abscess breaks. Then the inflammation gradually subsides. In the meantime the poison—
(Continued on page 382)

ORAL PROPHYLAXIS

By RICHARD A. SPRAKE, D. D. S., Denver, Colorado

The Importance of Preventive Dentistry—Physicians and Dentists Should Work Together—Teaching the Children—What Oral Prophylaxis Means—A Case in Point

Oral prophylaxis is the most important and momentous question before the world today. I heartily agree with Prof. Osler when he says: "You have one gospel to preach and you have to preach it early and late, in season and out of season. It is the gospel of cleanliness of the mouth, cleanliness of the teeth, cleanliness of the throat. These three things must be your text through life. Oral hygiene, the hygiene of the mouth; there is not one single thing more important to the public in the whole range of hygiene than that, and it is with that that you practitioners of dentistry have to deal." I think this is meant for the physician also. The ideal physician and dentist of the future will be one that will practice prevention instead of waiting to practice the cure. Their main idea will be to keep the patient out of disease, preventing pain and discomfort, helping and assisting humanity over the rough places instead of waiting to pull them out. Here the physician and dentist are inseparable; where they must be allied for the common good. It is their duty to work together

for the benefit of their patients, who in all confidence place themselves in their hands for the best advice for the relief of their ills. We will make no mistake, and do the patient a most profound favor if we will in a very positive manner insist on the sanitary condition of the mouth. Many diseases would be prevented if the mouth were properly cared for, and mouth cleanliness would assist in the cure of many diseases. How do we expect to have a perfect stomach and digestion, with a mouth reeking with infection! It has been said the mouth is the "vestibule of human life" and so it is; where every particle of food is masticated and mixed with the saliva and then passed into the stomach for digestion and so on into the system for maintaining life. We can get the best nourishment from our food if the saliva is pure but with uncleanly teeth and an uncleanly mouth the saliva is very far from being as nature intended it should be. One dental writer says, "There is sanitary reform in every other line why not sanitary measures of the mouth and teeth?" Children

are taught to wash their hands and face and comb their hair before coming to the table but how many children are taught to cleanse their mouth and teeth before eating or even once a day? The latter is far more important than the first. How much pain would be prevented, and fear of the dental chair be overcome, if humanity could realize this all important fact of the benefit of oral prophylaxis. There would be no decayed teeth, no pyorrhea, no extracting, no "killing of the nerves," and other ailments that give us such awful fear of the dentist. I wish the mothers and fathers could realize this fact. Teach the children the importance of thoroughly cleansing their teeth. Not once a day, which is good as far as it goes, but the teeth should be brushed a number of times a day regularly and systematically. Make this matter a habit, one where you will not feel right until you have attended to your teeth. The older ones should get the habit also; they will be benefited as much as the children. I make this plea to educate the children, because, if the idea of oral prophylaxis is instilled into their young minds, it will stay with them all through life. If a child could be given the prophylaxis treatment beginning at a very early age, say two or three years old, I am positive that the teeth would be free from decay, or at least would have less decay, which would be a great advantage over the old way of waiting for decay to occur before placing the child under the

care of a dentist. As he grows older and when all the permanent teeth are in place, he will begin to appreciate the benefits of the treatment as he looks at his beautifully polished teeth and pink gums, and will continue caring for his teeth through life. So you can see the advantage of beginning this most important habit early in life. It is never too late to mend one's ways—so begin now.

Oral prophylaxis is a thorough cleansing of the mouth. Removing all particles of tartar, and accumulated decomposing food and matter between and around the teeth, polishing each and every exposed surface of the teeth, using antiseptics with compressed air, medicating, cleaning and purifying every nook and crook. This treatment given regularly at definitely appointed times, will destroy all gelatinous forming micro-organisms, changing a disease producing environment to one where disease and decay can not thrive. If this treatment is given properly by a conscientious dentist, regularly, it removes all infection from the mouth, absolutely preventing decay; it beautifies the teeth generally; the gums will be of a healthy pink color and tightly attached to the teeth; the breath will be sweet and pure. The general health will be better. Remember "the man with a healthy mouth is never sick; the sick man never has a healthy mouth" (Fra). As long as there is any tartar in the mouth it is unsanitary. I have found that oral prophylaxis

laxis properly performed and maintained will do wonders in the terrible disease of the gums called pyorrhea, where there is an absorption of the dental process holding the teeth in position, pus flowing from the gums, and finally a loss of the teeth and many times teeth perfectly free from decay. So I am asking the physician to co-operate with the dentist in their efforts to spread this gospel of oral prophylaxis. And a word of advice here to my colleagues of the dental profession. If you are not a crank on oral prophylaxis you had better become one, for the people are learning and demanding its practice. It is your clear duty as a dentist and you are negligent to your patient if you do not practice its principles as far as you can in the very highest and fullest sense of its meaning. If any physician or dentist is interested I shall be glad to show them just what I have accomplished and reveal to them some of the wonders of prophylaxis. These facts are nothing new but we have failed to put them into practice. Now we must get busy in earnest. I had a patient a few days ago that I had not seen for ten years. She came to have a tooth filled, and while I was doing this I continued to preach my gospel of oral prophylaxis. She says, "You tried to impress this matter upon me the last time I was in your chair, but as you see I have not taken your advice." Now, I felt as happy over this instance as if some one had given me a hundred dollar bill. I had done better than I thought. I had

been doing my duty somewhat, at least, and, I felt very good over it. My first lesson did not have its effect until I had given the second lesson ten years after, but I am happy to say my persistence and enthusiasm won out, and she now belongs to "my prophylaxis class," a firm believer. So be enthusiastic, persistent and thorough in this matter of oral prophylaxis and you will be a benefactor to humanity.

HELPED TO REMEMBER

A colored preacher was vehemently denouncing the sins of his congregation. "Bred'-ern an' sistern. Ah warns yo' against de heinous sin o' shootin' craps! Ah charges yo' against de brack rascality o' liftin' pullets! But above all else, breddern and sistern, Ah demonishes yo' at disher season against de crime o' melon stealin'!"

A brother in a back seat made an odd sound with his lips, rose and snapped his fingers. Then he sat down again with an abashed look.

"Whullo, mah frien'," said the preacher sternly, "does yo' r'ar up an' snap yo' fingahs when Ah speak o' melon stealin'?"

"Yo' jes reminds me, pah-son," the man in the back seat answered meekly, "wha' Ah lef' mah knife."—*San Francisco Argonaut.*

"Why do you cry, Jerry?"

"Casey wouldn't lend me five dollars."

"And I thought he was your closest friend?"

"He never was so close as that before."—*Judge.*

DENTAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

By A. S. TESLAAR, D. D. S., Chicago, Ill.

Necessity for Inspection Emphasized—Criticism of a Former Article—Does not believe in Compulsory Inspection—Thinks its Own Merit will Cause it to Become Universal—Dr. Hurty's Answer

After reading the article in the March number entitled, "Shall we be Wasteful with our Children," Dr. Teslaar sent in the following protest. I handed it to Dr. Hurty, author of the March article, who responds to Dr. Teslaar's article in this issue. My own thoughts on the subject will be editorially expressed.

The first and most fundamental right of every child is freedom from disease. A child can neither grow into a useful citizen nor be capable of self-reliance in later life if it is not trained into health-preserving habits. Education along this line is as important as any part of the usual school curriculum. In fact the latter is of use only in-so-far as it promotes the child's physical as well as mental well-being. So-called education acquired at the expense of bodily welfare is not to be encouraged. Man must be a healthy animal before he may train himself into a real man.

The majority of our school children suffer from defective teeth. What is the reason? Not until the exact causes are known and remedied may we say that we are educating and treating our school children properly. The neglect of our school children's teeth, because of the ill effects on their general health, undermines the vitality of the whole race. Whatever the causes of dental decay

in school children it is clear that the process can be arrested early and its ill effects obviated by frequent inspection of the teeth and prophylactic treatment, where indicated.

There is a great activity in this country at present regarding the establishment of regular oral inspection in the schools. The movement is gaining in strength every day. It is one of the most hopeful signs of our times. With the ills that come from the general neglect of the oral cavity among school children gradually removed, we may hope for a change that will amount in time to no less than a regeneration of the whole race.

But we must not allow our enthusiasm to carry us to ridiculous extremes in advocating inspection of school children's teeth. Only harm can result from a thoughtless agitation; harm to the movement, upon which every harmful suggestion is bound to react unfavorably. For instance, the March issue of "ORAL HY-

GIENE" reprints an article from the Monthly Bulletin for November, 1910, of the Indiana State Board of Health, in which Dr. John N. Hurty, Secretary of that Board, states that "compulsory inspection must be adopted." This is entirely wrong, as well as superfluous. The oral inspection idea conquers friends wherever it is proposed. There is hardly any opposition to it wherever the true aims of the inspection plan are made known. There can be no intelligent opposition to it. Therefore to advocate compulsory inspection is to vitiate the movement by setting it needlessly against the principle of individual liberty so dear to every American.

The article in question states: "It seems wise that the law first permit and recommend, and then, at a reasonable future time compel." Should this statement coming from an official become known widely among the lay people it will cause them to be suspicious of everything that is being said and done in favor of oral school inspection. This is certainly an undignified and dangerous suggestion. Every free minded citizen will reject it scornfully. The statement that follows, when taken in its full import, is even more provoking. It reads: "I can positively say that the medical and dental profession are strong for a reasonable medical inspection law, and the members of both professions will give their services to start the good work." Being a strong friend of school inspection and thor-

oughly convinced of its need as well as of its power to win the people's consent and co-operation on the strength of its own merits, I am chagrined to read in print such arguments in its favor. I can point to no greater obstacles in the way of this highly important and desirable measure than its own friends of such type as the author of the sentiment just quoted.

School inspection will win not because, but in spite of such of its friends as the Secretary of the Indiana State Board of Health. The people will not fail to realize the importance and merits of this measure even if they are sometimes beclouded with such statements; to these statements no one aware of the situation will care to attach much importance.

School inspection will win because it is essential to the preservation of the health of our children; because it is a most important measure in the movement for the preservation of racial vitality; because it is right; and because in the long end people are always found to choose what is best for them.

If the triumph of the oral school inspection movement were to depend on compulsion hundreds, nay, thousands of its present-day friends would turn about and work for its defeat, so strong and innate is the abhorrence of tyranny in the heart of every true minded citizen. School inspection is on the way; it will arrive soon but not through a curtailment of our personal liberties.

A REPLY TO DR. TESLAAR

By J. N. HURTY, M. D., Phar. D., Indianapolis

A writer, Dr. A. S. Teslaar, after an able argument in favor of the dental inspection of school children, deploras any effort to make it compulsory. He says, "But we must not allow our enthusiasm to carry us to ridiculous extremes. Only harm can result from a thoughtless agitation; harm to the movement upon which every harmful suggestion is bound to react unfavorably." I believe this to be a true statement, but the questions arise: What is a "ridiculous extreme"? What is a "thoughtless suggestion"? There is no method for weighing or measuring to determine a "ridiculous extreme" or a "thoughtless suggestion." One may only use his best judgment and accord to others the same right. A mathematician of note spent three hours demonstrating the invalidity of the law of gravitation to Isaac Newton and wound up by saying, "Now, what is your conclusion?" Newton quietly replied, "You may be right."

Dr. Teslaar goes on to say: "The secretary of the Indiana State Board of Health states that 'compulsory inspection must be adopted.' This is entirely wrong, as well as superfluous. The oral inspection idea conquers friends" (Why should friends be conquered?) "wherever it is pro-

posed. There is hardly any opposition to it wherever the true aims of the inspection plan are made known. There can be no intelligent opposition to it. Therefore, to advocate compulsory inspection is to vitiate the movement by setting it needlessly against the principle of individual liberty so dear to every American. The article in question states: 'It seems wise that the law first permit and recommend, and then, at a reasonably future time, compel.' Should this statement coming from an official become known widely among the lay people it will cause them to become suspicious of everything that is being said and done in favor of oral school inspection. This is certainly an undignified and dangerous suggestion. Every free minded citizen will reject it scornfully, etc. etc." But every free minded citizen does not reject it scornfully, for all the members of the State Board of Health of Indiana, and the members of the State Board of Education, and many others I could name, accept and advocate the thought set forth. So Dr. Teslaar's statement is not true, and needs no further consideration. This argument of Dr. Teslaar's was advanced over fifty years ago against compulsory education. This application of "individual liberty" was

tried and found woefully wanting, for only a small proportion of the people would educate their children. And even now, I know of communities which would abolish compulsory education if they could. Parents have not the right to permit their children to grow up in ignorance or to suffer pain and with it physical and mental deterioration. It is the highest form of individual liberty for one to be compelled to do right when one wishes to do wrong. In my experience in medical inspection, I have found numerous instances where people, not poor, refused to have dental, nasal and other surgery done which was absolutely necessary for making their children into good citizens.

I may be wrong in believing that delinquent parents should be compelled by law, if necessary, to care for their children properly, but I do not believe

I am wrong. It does not interfere in the least with individual liberty to make it unlawful for parents to deliberately starve or maim their progeny. This is the sense of modern civilization, for the law exists in every state forbidding the starving and maiming of children. For a parent through neglect or ignorance to permit the decaying of his children's teeth to continue, is surely maiming; and this maiming may lead to semi-starvation, resulting in the break down and even death of the child. It cannot be a privilege of individual liberty to sicken or kill a child either by omission or commission.

Dr. Teslaar in closing his article says: "School inspection is on the way; it will arrive soon but not through a curtailment of personal liberty." Certainly this is true, but Dr. Teslaar should let his ideas of personal liberty grow a little. They seem to me immature.

PROFESSIONAL JEALOUSY

By Dr. HYATT, Brooklyn, N. Y.

An Open Letter

Editor ORAL HYGIENE:

In the article "Getting Started," by Dr. W. G. Ebersole, published in the March number of your magazine, I am disappointed at finding that the Doctor is willing to encourage in any way whatsoever a phase of professional feelings that is fast disappearing. I refer to "professional jealousy."

For those who perchance may not have read Dr. Ebersole's article, allow me to quote two portions:

"No campaign of this kind can be carried to a successful termination without receiving the hearty support and co-operation of the members of the dental profession in the community in which this work is undertaken, and, while the edi-

tors of the public press and the reporters may be anxious to aid in conducting a successful campaign, unless they are made aware of the professional attitude towards such things and are made to understand that professional jealousy is such that if any one man or set of men are given undue prominence or recognition in any organized effort of this kind, it means to destroy the possibilities of securing the co-operation of a united profession. Therefore the first thing that is absolutely necessary in the conducting of a successful campaign is that the committees that expect to undertake this work visit the editors of the various newspapers in the community and impress upon the same the fact that the success of the work the dentists are undertaking depends upon the suppression of the names of those who are at the head of the work.

"In the conducting of the educational campaign by the Cleveland Dental Society, The Ohio State Dental Society, and the National Dental Association, the first thing that was done was for the chairman of the national and local committees to call upon the editors of the leading papers and present this matter and to secure from them a promise that the names of no members of the dental profession would be used in connection with the articles published, and the reporters were so instructed."

If this be true, and I for one deny its truth as applied to Brooklyn and New York dentists, it is something that all

men should be ashamed of. A feeling so little, so insignificant and childish, should receive no consideration or *recognition*. Our profession is a broad and liberal one and its members one and all should live up to its highest possibilities, and not in any way bend down to, or cater to such contemptable and narrow prejudice as jealousy.

I for one refuse to believe that the majority of my professional confreres are animated by any such motives, and will not consent by word or action in society meetings or in print to allow such statements to go unchallenged.

I enclose a page from the New York *Herald* of Sunday, March 12th, giving the names and pictures of prominent Doctors aiding in the work of public health. Are we to be less liberal than the medical profession?

There is another side to this question that should be carefully considered. The side of the public. Have they not the right to know who the members are that are advocating these reforms?

Responsibilities best rest upon persons, and the layman has a right to know that Doctors Ebersole, Corley, White, Merritt and others are working along the lines of public education, backed and supported by their societies and professional confreres.

Believe me, "professional jealousy" is a thing of the past or is fast becoming such, and I ask all my co-workers in this public educational movement, and each of them is very dear to me, to forget that there ever

was this jealousy; to ignore it, deny it, and shame it out of existence. You could not find one man willing to stand up in a dental meeting and say he would be jealous of any published statements in the papers about one of his fellow member's work in dental hygiene. Then if this be true, and it surely is true, who would give recognition to something that

is ashamed to show itself out in the open?

In the brightness of the future that is before us, let us step forth, men, brave and generous, and with hand in hand, and shoulder to shoulder push forward in the work that will raise our beloved profession to greater and nobler usefulness.

THADDEUS P. HYATT.

MAKE CARELESS MAN CARE

By LYMAN L. ZARBAUGH, D. D. S., Toledo, O.

**Would Educate the Public Until They Know Good Dentistry—
Careless and Negligent Practitioner Must Come to Standard
or Fall by the Wayside**

The article in the March number of ORAL HYGIENE from the pen of Dr. J. P. Corley, headed "There is no best way," hit the nail right on the head. Too many dentists do not care whether oral hygiene is taught or not. But to my mind there is ONE way which, in addition to lectures, clinics and exhibits would be a great factor in bringing about the conditions for which so many of us are striving and that is to educate the people to such a degree that the "don't care" dentists will no longer DARE to neglect their patients as they are now doing.

Dr. Corley said, "Still another way is the public press; for instance, if the paper I am discussing could be printed in the daily papers of the continent it would prove to be a re-

markably efficient way." Then he says, "The profession don't care a blank about impressing the value of oral hygiene on the minds of the public."

This is only too true. But men in the profession who DO care can MAKE the others care by educating the careless fellow's patients.

The public can be educated through the public press to such a degree that the dentist who does not look for calculus and unhealthful conditions of the mouth will soon lose prestige with his patients and eventually lose the patients themselves. Patients are quick to note the interest manifested in their welfare aside from merely filling their teeth. They appreciate it so much they will talk to their friends about it and any dentist who will intel-

ligently teach oral hygiene at his chair will be a success anywhere from the standpoint of the number of patients he has.

I believe dental societies should pay regular advertising rates to the daily press and publish once a week ten or more inches of reading matter. This would not cost as much as monthly dinners and would do much more good. These articles should be prepared by able men and printed by the Oral Hygiene committee of the National Dental Association. Copies of each article for each

week should be mailed to the secretary of the local societies for publication in his home papers and all this work should be paid out of the funds of the local society.

A campaign of this kind continued for one year would FORCE the "don't care" dentist into higher ranks or it would force him out of dentistry altogether. If you cannot educate the practitioners any other way educating the people who want to know, and they will educate the practitioners through their pocketbooks—an effective way.

REMAKING THE HUMAN RACE

There died the other day a man who had conceived and pointed out a way to remake the human race. This man, Sir Francis Galton, lived to see the theories and suggestions that he made more than thirty years ago and which were laughed at, accepted by nearly all intelligent men and women. Before another thirty years have past the breeding of men will have become at least as much a matter of thought and interest as the breeding of horses and dogs.

Francis Galton was the grandson of Dr. Erasmus Darwin, and a cousin of the famous Charles Darwin, whose *Origin of Species* convinced the world that evolution was a fact. Perhaps the fact of his gifted ancestry and kindred may have led Galton to make his first in-

quiries into the question of hereditary ability. At any rate he was soon convinced that ability is transmitted and in 1865 he put forth his theories and observations in a book called *Hereditary Genius*.

In this book Galton shows that the most eminent judges, statesmen, soldiers, scientists and literary men were not isolated specimens in their families, but that almost all gifted men and women either had gifted parentage or kinsfolk or else were then followed by able posterity in some degree. Galton was struck by another fact which seemed to confirm his theory. This is that in the case of almost any eminent person, able relatives are very much oftener close than distant. This indicated, Galton thought, that as the blood of an able person

(Continued on page 358)

EDITORIAL



GEORGE EDWIN HUNT M.D., D.D.S. EDITOR

131 EAST OHIO STREET, INDIANAPOLIS, IND., U.S.A.

DENTAL HYGIENE EXHIBITS

Last month it was our pleasure and privilege to feature one of the important aspects of the oral hygiene educational movement, that of press publicity. This month we are exploiting another important phase, that of exhibits. Exhibits appeal to the public in an efficient way and their value should be recognized by all interested in this movement. It has been the desire of many to standardize the exhibits in, say, three separate classes distinguished by price and size. A small exhibit that could be sold for about \$25.00 would answer nicely for schoolhouses or small lecture halls. A larger exhibit to cost about \$75.00 would be useful in connection with the State Board of Health's tuberculosis exhibit. A still more elaborate exhibit to cost, perhaps, \$125.00 or \$150.00 should be owned by every state society and loaned out for meetings to any group of responsible persons willing to pay the express charges on it.

The difficulty in arranging for standard, uniform exhibits lies in the fact that every man who has given the matter consideration is dead sure his pet ideas must be incorporated or the exhibit will be a frost. This is probably not true but it makes unanimity difficult of attainment. Of course, each man can have his own ideas carried out if he can afford to pay the bill, but the great advantage of standardized exhibits would be the reduction in their expense due to the numbers made.

Dr. Merritt's article on this subject in this issue is the best thing we have had yet. Such an exhibit as he advocates would be in the large exhibit class because of the ground he proposes to cover, but smaller and cheaper exhibits could be selected from the wealth of material provided for the large one. Something would undoubtedly be lost in reducing the size and in the necessary elimination, but it would have to be borne in order to get exhibits within the financial reach of all. Personally, I believe Dr. Merritt should carry these excellent suggestions of his to a logical conclusion and actually prepare plans and specifications for three standard exhibits, but I am too blamed modest to tell him so. Anyone reading this article who is not so keenly con-

CLEAN TEETH DO NOT DECAY

From a health standpoint it is
**MORE IMPORTANT
TO
BRUSH THE TEETH**
after each meal than to
**WASH THE FACE
ON RISING**



FOR EARLY LOSS OF FIRST TEETH

May Disfigure Jaw Form Later

HOW TO HAVE GOOD TEETH



IF TEETH ARE PROPERLY CARED FOR

PERMANENT DISFIGURING SCARS ARE PREVENTED

GOOD TEETH



IF TEETH ARE NEGLECTED

LARGE SCARS MAY CAUSE LOSS OF FACIAL FORM

YOU NEED NEVER LOSE A TOOTH

**DO YOU VISIT
A DENTIST
TWICE A YEAR**
or do you wait
till your teeth
DRIVE YOU TO HIM?



JAW OF A CHILD

PERMANENT SCARS MAY CAUSE LOSS OF FACIAL FORM



SECTIONS OF TEETH

SHOWING THEIR STRUCTURE AND HOW MUCH DECAY OCCURS

**FOOD
LEFT IN THE MOUTH
UNTIL IT
FERMENTS
IS THE ONLY CAUSE OF
TOOTH DECAY**



THE BEGINNING

RESULT OF NOT BRUSHING THE TEETH AFTER THE MEAL



IF FAILURE TO USE THE TOOTH BRUSH

TOOTH BRUSHES
TOOTH BRUSHES
TOOTH BRUSHES
TOOTH BRUSHES



DO YOU USE ALL OF

TOOTH BRUSHES
TOOTH BRUSHES
TOOTH BRUSHES
TOOTH BRUSHES



IF FAILURE TO GO TO THE DENTIST

TOOTH BRUSHES
TOOTH BRUSHES
TOOTH BRUSHES
TOOTH BRUSHES



FACIAL DEFORMATION

TOOTH BRUSHES
TOOTH BRUSHES
TOOTH BRUSHES
TOOTH BRUSHES



IF FAILURE TO GO TO THE DENTIST

TOOTH BRUSHES
TOOTH BRUSHES
TOOTH BRUSHES
TOOTH BRUSHES



TOOTH BRUSHES
TOOTH BRUSHES
TOOTH BRUSHES
TOOTH BRUSHES

TOOTH BRUSHES
TOOTH BRUSHES
TOOTH BRUSHES
TOOTH BRUSHES

**PROMPT
ATTENTION TO
DECAYED TEETH
SAVES
MONEY AND SUFFERING**

**A CHILD
cannot obtain a
HIGH STANDARD
or SCHOLARSHIP
if his mind is disturbed by
ACHING TEETH**

HAND PORTABLE EXHIBIT

scientious and who agrees with me, or who has ideas of his own along the lines set down by Dr. Merritt, can reach him by addressing a letter to Dr. Arthur H. Merritt, 59 West 46th Street, New York, N. Y., but do not tell him I gave you his address or he might jump on me for getting him into trouble.

C. T. Swarts, Jr., of the Educational Exhibition Co., 70 Waterman Street, Providence, R. I., is engaged in the manufacture of tuberculosis, pure milk, oral hygiene and other exhibits. At the suggestion and with the assistance of Dr. J. P. Corley, Greensboro, Alabama, Sewanee, Tennessee, and the world at large, Mr. Swarts has put out a hand portable exhibit shown in the cut labeled "Hand portable exhibit" which would be suitable for schoolhouses at the time lectures are to be given to the children or at any other time. This exhibit folds up to about the size of a suit-case, weighs about twenty-five pounds and costs \$25.00, which the most superficial arithmetician can readily perceive is about one dollar per pound. The exhibit can be suspended from a picture moulding or set upon a table or the blackboard ledge. An easel with legs which fold as readily as a ballet dancers may be had for \$3.50 extra, if desired.

The other exhibit, labeled "Type B," is larger and more effective. The whole exhibit comes apart and is packed in the box on which the center section rests. This exhibit costs, complete, \$75.00. Every board of health having a tuberculosis exhibit should have this exhibit to show whenever and wherever the former is shown. One or two state boards already have them and the Indiana Board used it for the first time at Ft. Wayne the last week in March.

These two exhibits may not be perfect, but they are the best to be had at present and are by no means inefficient.

An exhibit larger than either of these should be available for cases where a larger space can be secured for exhibit purposes. I think every state society should own a large exhibit, placing it in the custody of a committeeman centrally located. The exhibit should be kept busy going over the state. Any responsible body anywhere in the state, whether dentists or not, should be privileged to use it for legitimate purposes, paying the express charges each way, only. That's the kind of a hairpin I am. I would just as soon spend the state society's money for an exhibit as not.

Exhibits are of great value. You can teach many people by appealing to their intelligence through their eyes that will not learn through their ears. So in order that we may arrive somewhere quickly on this question of exhibits, let everyone with ideas communicate them at once to Dr. Merri—Oh, gee! I forgot, I was not going to get him into trouble—well, send them to anyone you please at 59 West 46th Street, New York City, and hope and pray for the best. I think it may come out all right. In any event I advise you to take a chance on it.

SOUTHERN BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL

The meeting of the Southern Branch of the National Dental Association at Atlanta, April 4, 5, 6, will feature oral hygiene largely. Dr. J. P. Corley has arranged for a number of hygiene exhibits and the Oral Hygiene Committee has offered a one hundred dollar prize for the best exhibit shown there. The editor of this publication will exhibit.

I toothbrush, careworn but still active.

I can carborundum tooth powder with lathe brush wheel, for home use.

I dining-car tooth-pick accumulated at great expense on a recent trip to New York.

I set pink gums, inherited.

If you never get no more issues of ORAL HYGIENE ever, you will know I got mixed up with Corley of Greensboro, and Frank Holland, of Atlanta, and Peter Krupp, of Houston, and Alexander of Charlotte, and Crossland, of Montgomery, and Vignes, of New Orleans, and lost my fair young life in an heroic effort to absorb their hospitality

PERSONAL LIBERTY AND COM- PULSORY INSPECTION

In an article in this issue, Dr. A. S. Teslaar trots out and parades about our good old much esteemed friend, "Personal Liberty." Just what "personal liberty" means is a trifle ambiguous. The answer depends on the individual. The anarchist believes his personal liberty is being interfered with when he is arrested for dynamiting a public building; the trade unionist is certain his personal liberty is being abrogated when he is jailed for beating up a scab.

Just how much "personal liberty" has Dr. Teslaar himself? There is a law in Chicago which says the saloons shall be closed between certain hours, from midnight until five A. M., and on Sundays and legal holidays. The hours mentioned may not be correct but that is immaterial. Neither is it pertinent to the argument that the saloons do not obey the law. The law is there and may, some day, be enforced. And it means that Dr. Teslaar, if he wants a drink between midnight and five A. M. or on Sunday or election day, cannot get it. At least, he cannot get it in a saloon without being a party to the violation of the law. His personal liberty is being grossly restricted.

Suppose, some hot day next August, with the wind from the west and the thermometer throwing back hand-springs, Dr.

Teslaar concludes it would add to his comfort and health to go shopping on State Street in his pajamas, they being cooler than his ordinary street clothing. His "personal liberty" would be most promptly curtailed by one of the city's finest. Or suppose he decides to drive an automobile down Michigan Boulevard at sixty miles an hour. His personal liberty will be grievously shattered unless he has unusual luck.

Suppose Dr. Teslaar has children and decides he will put them to work in a box factory at ten years of age. They are his children and, 'i gum! can't a man do as he pleases with his own children? Fortunately, no! His personal liberty is not great enough to permit him to profit by the labor of his own offspring at that age. Or suppose he says he does not want his children educated; he does not believe in education and does not want it for his children. Is he permitted to exercise his "personal liberty" in the matter? Well, not so as you could notice it. Or suppose he decides to beat up his wife a little, granting that he has a wife. Everybody wants to lick their wives at some time. And suppose he does it? Well, if the police get to him his personal liberty will probably be restricted for thirty days at least.

Personal liberty, as Dr. Teslaar would interpret it, becomes more and more restricted as civilization advances. As we grow wiser we legislate for the mass, realizing that the greatest good can only come by pulling the masses up toward the level of the classes. A few centuries ago Barons and Kings and Jacks exercised "high justice and the low." They had all the personal liberty anyone could want. When they said, "Off with his head," the result was altogether different from that when the same remark was made by the Black Queen in Alice in Wonderland, because the head came off. But people gradually realized that personal liberty for one meant personal slavery, indignity, squalor, want and disease for the many. So personal liberty was gradually restricted and is being more and more restricted as we reach a higher degree of civilization.

All advances in human existence are made at the instance of the few. The masses of the people never initiate reforms. Sometimes the masses of the people can be so rapidly impressed by argument that they will spontaneously vote for reforms, but the reform has to be one that touches their pocketbook. Three years ago a few "insurgents" began to "insurge." Their cause was, and is, nearly related to a subject that comes close to us all, the tariff. Because it affects the income of every voter in the land, the crop of insurgents grew enormously and even Maine voted to rebuke those who had failed to legislate in favor of the pocketbooks of the voters. But this is an exceptional instance. In matters of public health the masses never move of their own volition, at least in the early years of agitation. They have to be moved by enthusiasts, often known as "cranks," or by legislative enactment. A few years ago, when the prevention

of tuberculosis was first being agitated by a handful of hygienic "cranks," they had a bill introduced in Congress to appropriate \$10,000 for an investigation into the causes of tuberculosis. The house killed the bill with certainty and celerity. That same House, however, passed a bill appropriating \$25,000 to investigate the causes of hog cholera, which led our same Dr. Hurty to make public comment on how much better it is to be a hog than a human being, in these United States.

Wherever medical inspection of the school children obtains it has been secured after a long struggle; not with the masses, for a struggle with them would have been hopeless, but with the representatives of the masses; men selected, presumably, for their higher intelligence and grasp of affairs. And wherever medical inspection is not compulsory, it is incomplete and ineffective. The men who know things, in every state or city which has a permissive inspection law, are trying to get it made obligatory. Trying to interfere with the "personal liberty" of their fellows. It is absolutely necessary to *compel* the bulk of the people to do many things for their own good which the few will do of their own volition. The proposition is so self-evident it seems foolish to have to discuss it.

Now just a few words to connect up the compulsory examination of school children's teeth and this "personal liberty" error. Someone has said—confound it, my book of quotations never is around when I need it—that the greatest asset a nation can have is its human asset. This whole movement toward a higher civilization is being made in recognition of that fact. Social service of all sorts, Children's Aid Societies, Fresh Air Societies, hospitals, sanitary tenements, medical inspection, dental inspection, compulsory education, these and all other sociological movements are an effort to raise the standard of the citizen mentally, morally and physically. No man has a right, in his relations to his fellowmen, to raise his children in ignorance, in vice, or in a bad physical condition, for children so raised will be a burden on the community when they are grown. They will be non-producers and every non-producer is supported by the producers. Therefore, no man has a moral right to permit his children's mouths to be neglected, for that means future economic inefficiency and economic inefficiency means a double loss to the state, a loss in producing power and a cost for support. The time will come, and Dr. Teslaar will, I hope, live to see it when the state will compel the parent to have the child's body cared for as carefully or more carefully than it now compels him to have its mind cared for. And the state itself will undertake the care of the bodies of those children whose parents are financially unable to do so. It is as certain as that the sun will rise tomorrow.

The greater the personal liberty in a community the greater the vice, ignorance, poverty, squalor and disease in that community. "Personal liberty" is the slogan of special interests, grafters

and seekers after illegal and unethical advantages. Why, Doctor, in Indiana we have a law which permits the sterilization of male habitual criminals and insane, so that posterity may not have the burden of their offspring upon them. If that doesn't knock "personal liberty" into several kinds of a cocked hat, I miss my guess. And other states are trying to get their legislators to follow where we have led along this particular bit of road.

PUBLICITY CAMPAIGN

The publicity campaign as contemplated by the Illinois Dental Society is the most rational and most promising move ever taken in the direction of press publicity. Single articles in the newspapers have but little value. It is persistent advertising and that alone that brings results. It is very natural, when one knows a certain thing is a good thing, to believe that a single statement to that effect should be convincing to the world at large, but in reality things do not work out that way. If a merchant has the most desirable stock of goods in his line in the city, it is not enough for him to tell the people in the city that fact once. He must iterate and reiterate it. And that is equally true of things which go to better physical or moral welfare. It did no good particularly to tell people tuberculosis was preventable. If hygienists had simply stated that fact and then stopped, although you and I and they know that it is Gospel truth, we would have made no progress in its prevention. The truth must be persistently put before the people, over and over again, before it becomes indelibly engraven on their minds.

So it is with this campaign for better oral conditions. You know they should obtain and I know they should obtain but it will take months and months of persistently advertising the fact before the great masses of the people finally see and acknowledge the truth. The Illinois committee is on the right track. Articles published week after week and week after week will eventually make an impression. And that is the only way a mental impression is ever made on the mind of the public.

All my life I have had a desire to reform things. There are so many, many things in the world that need it. Naturally, with such a spirit, it has been my privilege to become mixed up in various reforms from dirty politics to dirty mouths, and if there is any one thing I have learned in these years of endeavor it is that the average person doesn't care a whoop to have things reformed when you first propose it, and nothing but patient, persistent plodding will arouse his interest. The average American citizen is so blamed busy chasing the elusive dollar immediately before his eye that an appeal to him for the betterment of his own or any one else's moral or physical well-being has to be emphasized with a club to produce an impression.

The Illinois plan is a good one. Any dentist anywhere de-

sirous of having from twenty-six to fifty-two half-column articles on dentistry appear in his home paper in the next year can be accommodated by making application to Dr. C. B. Warner, Urbana, Illinois, and later contributing \$1.50 to the fund for the service. Dr. Warner is chairman of the Press Publicity Committee of the Illinois State Dental Society. He is a handsome man and absolutely honest, believe me. But his hair is sparsely settled.

JOURNALISTIC AMENITIES

The *Rochester Dental Dispensary Record* claims that Buffalo is located in Hell's Half Acre. These journalistic amenities heretofore confined to the public press are evidently becoming *de rigueur* with at least the Rochester end of the local dental press. Since Buffalo has no dental publication to defend her it is probable the members of the profession will line up on the stroke of twelve and unanimously make faces toward the East.

THE VALUE OF AN OPERATING STOOL

By E. ARTHUR MESERVEY, D. D. S., Kearney, Neb.

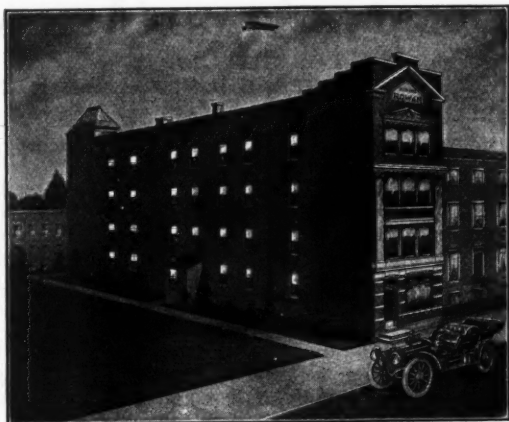
To the busy dentist who stands at his chair from nine in the morning until five or six at night, there is nothing so comforting and soothing to the tired feet and overworked brain, as to be able to sit down for a few minutes while at work. It is surprising the amount of work that can be done sitting down. Take a large gold filling. After the cavity is prepared, one can manipulate gold sitting down, as well as standing, and do it a great deal better, for the reason that a tired operator cannot do justice to his work. Filling roots, where it will consume from one hour or longer,

is tedious and tiresome; and if one is all tired out, the work is more apt to be slighted than if you could be seated and do the work in an easy and comfortable way.

A few minutes of rest with the stool, is worth the price of it, and no dentist can afford to be without one. At first you will find it awkward, and will not use it as much as you will later on when you become accustomed to it.

With mine, I can reach every instrument in my cabinet and Allen table, sitting down.

They are inexpensive. Don't be without one.



ROWAN'S NEW BUILDING

"GOLD IS GOLD"

However, there is a Difference with a Distinction in Gold

Commercial Gold may be obtained by anyone having enough **Cash** to meet the requirements of the government, or gold bullion brokers, and then manufacture into filling gold.

From this point on, the Dentist becomes interested and he must look to the Refiner who is able to produce **1000 fine gold**, with which to begin manufacture of the finest filling gold.

Herein lies the **difference** in gold, with the **distinction** given to **Rowan's Extra Pliable Gold**, for from this gold was obtained the certificate by Edward Rowan, for producing **absolute** or **proof** gold.

We manufacture a **Commercial Gold**, known as **Ro-an Special**, selling at **\$27.00** the oz.

We manufacture a **Double Refined** gold, known as **Rowan's "Decimal"** Gold, selling at **\$29.00** the oz.

We manufacture a **Triple Refined** gold, known **all over the world**.

Rowan's Extra Pliable Decimal Gold selling at **\$34.00** the oz.

Rowan's the only **Original "Extra Pliable" Green Label**.

Ask your dealer for Trial Package, Price \$1.00

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CITY

NEW YORK

PROVIDENCE

BOSTON

THE IDEAL DENTAL DISPENSARY

By WM. W. BELCHER, D. D. S., Rochester, N. Y.

Editorial in Rochester Dental Dispensary Record

In this busy world of ours we have to sacrifice the ideal to the homely and practical; this applies to our dispensary work, and it is not without a struggle that we accept.

We recognize the value of correct articulation and the ills of extracting six year molar teeth for the little patients that come under our care, but what are you to do with these aching teeth, with broken down crowns, the only possible restoration of which is crowning?

It could be done—nay—it *should be done*. But what of the many, many patients who are waiting their turn—six or eight of them in the waiting room and three weeks appointments ahead?

The problem resolves itself to saving all that can be saved, that shall be of practical use to the child without sacrificing time that must be given to other children fully as worthy and needing attention as badly.

Here is a child for whom you have filled a number of bad teeth; there are others less necessary, small fissure cavities—they should be filled, but what about the little fellow who has secured his working certificate with a promised job, but he cannot go to work until he has his teeth filled? If

he don't get those teeth filled this week he loses his job. There are five other children waiting and three weeks appointments ahead—what are you going to do with those fissure cavities?

During our late Civil War, the field surgeon amputated legs and arms, performed the most serious operations under the most trying circumstances; he might or might never see the patient again; he must give relief, and quickly, and on to the next poor devil. The scientific and the ideal is thrown to the winds and it becomes a question of the greatest good for the greatest number.

But in our free Dispensaries all is quiet and order, the children are treated with great consideration, they are not hurt if it can be avoided; there is haste but it is orderly haste; the children must be treated with kindness and consideration. Anæsthetics are used wherever they can be employed and many pulps are devitalized and six year molars saved. Artificial crowns are placed. During one month last year we inserted 17 porcelain crowns in the mouths of the children. A missing front tooth is bad enough in the mouth of an adult, but in the case of a child it is almost a deformity; the

Everybody

Seems to be using *Aschers Artificial* and *Tantalum Instruments*. March was the biggest year of our history.

If YOU are using A. A. E. according to "The Only Way" you can have nothing but permanent success. Send to us today for this valuable little book of directions.

Tantalum Non Corrosive Instruments

are the finest in the world for working silicates. They are stronger, harder, smaller and thinner than steel, can't discolor and last a lifetime.

Send for Illustrations Today.

*All first class dealers recommend our goods as the
VERY BEST of their kind in the world.*

The Pinches Dental Mfg. Co.
700 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

child is handicapped in obtaining employment and loses self respect.

Every one of the children with one of these porcelain crowns in place is about the most grateful and happy youngster you would want to meet. I wish the manufacturers who have donated these crowns could see just one of these children and realize what their small gift had made possible for us to do for even one worthy child.

If this dispensary had done nothing for the month but place these 17 crowns, it would have been worth while, but this was just an incident of the work. * * * Hardest to measure, but of the greatest importance, is the moral uplift and the lesson of cleanliness and correct living that go with a mouth restored to health and beauty, valuable not only to the child but every member of the recipient's family. Two thousand and two hundred and ninety-six children taken care of in our Free Dental Dispensaries last year at a per capita expense of 55 cents each! You will have to go a long way before you find a more worthy charity and if you will excuse the personal part—a better managed charity. Every dollar is made to do double duty! They say dentists are not good business men. Well, perhaps they are not in their offices, but when it comes to managing their charities, it would almost seem that some business ability is used and mighty careful management to obtain the results achieved.

We look forward to some

day conducting an ideal Dental Dispensary—a dentist in a school of say eight hundred pupils. A thorough examination made of each pupil and the parents notified as to the need of dental services; and for those unable or unwilling to pay, the school dentist to place the teeth in repair, beginning with the children just entering the school; and as the time permits, the children of the older grades are placed in like condition. The children once having their teeth attended to, reporting for examination and further treatment in six months, with prophylactic treatments and a daily toothbrush drill and the marking of each child for attention to their teeth.

At the end of two years, this school would be ideal, no decayed teeth, no extracting, no teeth discharging their contents of pus into the stomach; mouths clean and healthy, an absence of colds, adenoids, swollen and inflamed tonsils, with the hearing and defective eyesight restored or its existence corrected with suitable glasses. A Free Dental Dispensary without a forcep and no need of one! This would be the ideal. Utopian, think you? Not a bit and the best thing is that it would not cost money, it would be saving it. It costs the city of Rochester in round figures \$1,000,000 per year to educate its children. Think of the portion of this amount that is wasted in trying to educate, to force information into children who are physically unfit to receive the instructions of—
(Continued on page 380)



Won't Hurt Your Patient

That's why this instrument makes such a hit with your patient.

In view of its simplicity, it's strange that no one ever thought of such a device before. But Dr. V. B. Dalton, of the Ohio College of Dental Surgery, DID—and the dental profession benefits by his forethought. The instrument is known as

The Dalton Bandless Crown Remover

It will successfully remove any crown that is mounted without a band—especially Logan crowns.

You often have to treat an abscessed tooth that has been crowned; or perhaps you want to use the crowned root for an abutment for a bridge. Here's where the instrument comes in handy.

No injury can result to either crown or tooth root. Adjust the beaks on the lingual, allow the opposite beaks to slip along the labial until point of contact of root is found, slowly tighten thumb-screw, and presto! off comes the crown.

Price **\$3.50** *Ask your Dealer*

Manufactured by

LUKENS & WHITTINGTON

Makers of Dental Instruments of Staple and Special Design

624-626 Race Street

Philadelphia, Pa.

Ask your dealer for "L & W" make. Send for booklet "True as Steel."

ART'S ATMOSPHERE

By J. W. FOLEY

She paints a bit—seems sort o' queer,
An' says th' artist's atmosphere
Is what she needs. Don't want in mine
No paintshop smells an' turpentine!
An' as for atmosphere—why, say!
When I get up at break o' day
An' go to milk, I don't know how
We'd beat th' kind that we got now!

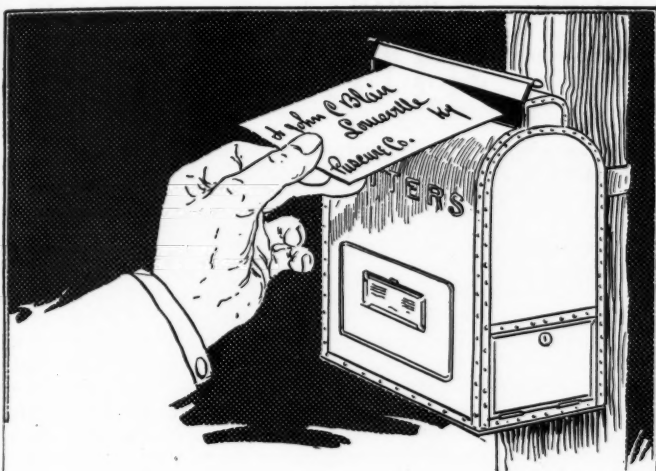
No atmosphere! Why, when th' Spring
Goes spillin' scent on everything,
I wonder what she calls th' air
That brings perfume from everywhere!
Why, say! If she could paint some trees
An' make 'em rustle jist like these
Big ellums here, Pierp Morgan, he
Would add 'em to his gallery!

By jing, sometimes I wish that I
Could paint a slice of sunset sky,
Or, when th' harvest moon has riz,
Could set her down jist as she is!
I wish that I could paint th' breeze
An' put th' twilight in th' trees;
I bet I'd find, by jiminy,
A-plenty atmosphere for me!

An' she says she needs color, too!
Soul color! Says all artists do!
An' every night th' moonlight shines
On near-ripe corn an' pumpkin vines!
An' all I have to do is look
For silver spangles in th' brook,
An' trees done rich in Autumn brown
An' in th' water upside down!

Why, moonlight on an apple tree
A-blossom's good enough for me!
An' brooks that go a singin' through
Th' woods got soul enough for two!
That old rail fence by moonlight—say!
If I could paint it jist that way
I'd have th' artists all down here
A-biddin' for my atmosphere!

—*Collier's.*



HE first time a patient comes back with an abscessed tooth that won't stay cured, let that remind you to write me. The chances are it will happen the day you read this.

Don't send me any money, just write your name on a postal card and stick it in the nearest mail box.

I will send you by return mail a sample of PUSCURE in the hope that you will try it in the first difficult case that presents itself.

Forget all your own theories. Never mind if you have tried other remedies.

All I want is a chance to show you I know what I am talking about when I say that one application of PUSCURE will make you go out and tell your friends about it.

If there is any risk about the proposition it is my risk because I print the formula on the box so you know what you are using. If you like the stuff you can buy it from any dealer with whom you trade, and if you don't like it, throw it away and forget it.

I am going to stop sending these samples out pretty soon because I have nearly all the business I can take care of, so you better write today. Just address

DR. JOHN C. BLAIR

THE PUSCURE COMPANY

Norton Building

Louisville, Ky.

REMAKING THE HUMAN RACE

(Continued from page 341)
was diluted in posterity, less ability showed in proportion to the distance from the able person. There is more chance that the son of an able man will be able, than that his grandson will be.

One of the most interesting things that Galton did was his calculation of the number of eminent men per million of population and his estimating of the number of people of various grades of ability above and below the average. From several sources the scientist arrived at the opinion the eminence is the position achieved by only 250 persons out of a million of the same age. Or an eminent person, as defined by Galton, is one man out of 4,000. There are never more than 4,000 stars visible to the eye at one time. An eminent man bears the same relation to his fellows as the brightest star does to all the rest you can see without turning your head.

Galton next assumed that human beings were graded up and down from the average. The law of deviation from average, enunciated by a Belgian named Quetelet, says that in any large group of men or occurrences there are always as many below as above the average. Therefore in the population of England, Galton said there must be as many grades downward as upward from the average of mental ability. But first Galton excluded the most able and the most idiotic man in a million. From

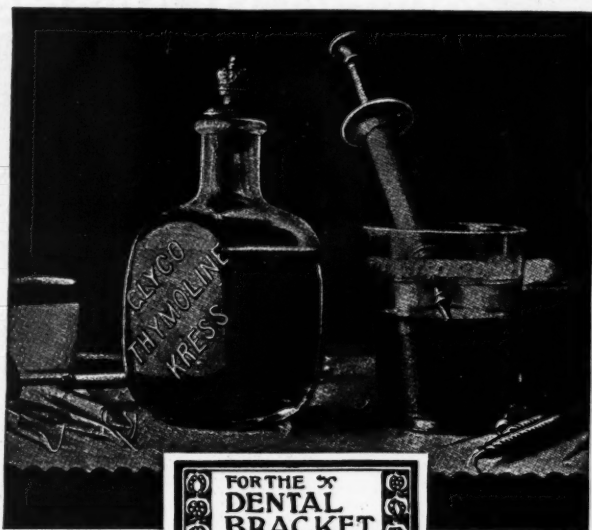
the average up, separated by equal advances in ability, Galton made seven classes of men, A, B, C, D, E, F, and G. The corresponding grades downward he designated by the small letters a, b, c, d, e, f and g. One man out of every four is in the first grade above the average intelligence and of course one out of every four in the first grade below. In the second grade, B, Galton estimated that there was one person out of every six, and the same in b. In grade C belongs one person out of every sixteen—and the ability of this grade Galton thought was fairly represented by the foreman of the average English jury. In the first three grades above and the three below the average, nineteen-twentieths of the whole population are included. One person out of every sixty-four belongs in grade D, one out of every 473 in grade E, one out of every 4,300 in grade F, and one out of 79,000 in grade G.

Adding all the people in the two highest grades, we get less than 250 to a million. That is what it means to be eminent. On this basis there are about 22,000 persons at the most who have eminent ability in this country. As a matter of fact our democratic system of society operates to average ability and diffuse it, so that there may not be more than half that estimated 22,000 who would really belong in Galton's classes F and G.

If ability is the result of heredity, mediocrity must also be. Galton concluded that the

(Continued on page 362)

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DENTAL
BRACKET.

QUOTATIONS

"Proper instrumentation and Glyco-Thymoline Cure Pyorrhoea."

"It is soothing, very healing, and a powerful deodorant."

"We prescribe it exclusively, after extractions, and sore mouths are a thing of the past."

"I prescribe Glyco-Thymoline for all diseases of the oral cavity, offensive breath, ill-fitting plates, etc., and find my patients in their appreciation of its merits, give new assurance of its worth, and their continued use."

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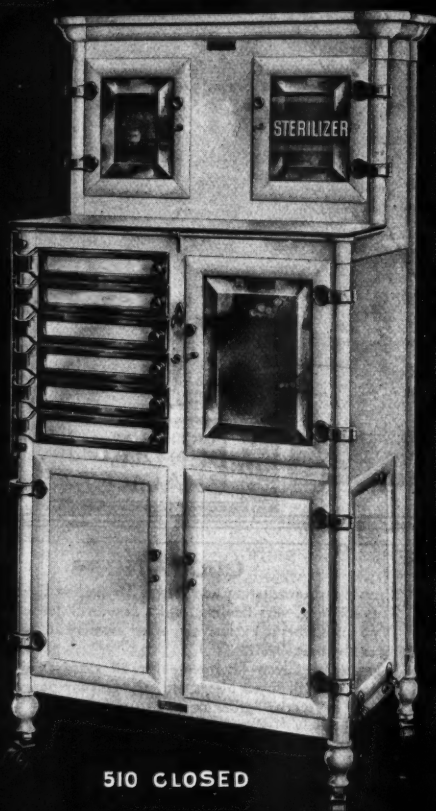
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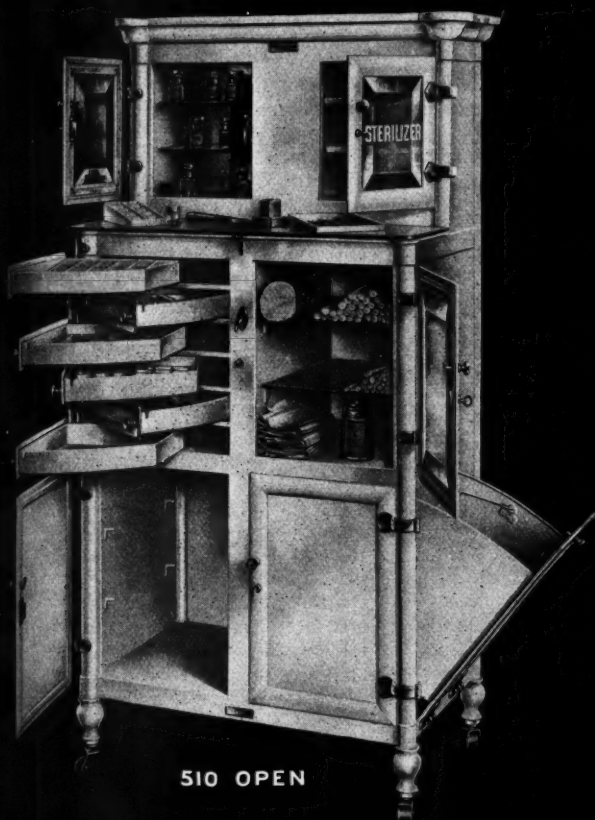
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C. PITTSBURGH, U. S. A.

REMAKING THE HUMAN RACE

(Continued from page 358)
only possible result of free mating without regard to the ability of the mate, was to constantly maintain a certain average intelligence and to prevent any rise.

The only way that the average can rise is by excluding the deviations below the average; in plain words the human race can only improve by denying its poorer specimens a chance to transmit their deviations downward.

The more Galton thought about it, the more convinced he became that unless men intelligently interfered with nature to force the race upward, it would have to deteriorate. Civilization, he found, was protecting the feeble in mind and body by lessening the struggle for existence. These unfit beings who in a ruder and sterner life would be killed off before they had a chance to propagate their unfit kind, are nowadays perpetuated and allowed to breed. So the feeble, the diseased, the vicious, the insane, are constantly pouring their blood into the making of the next generation and lowering the average. There can be no doubt that this is so.

But the situation becomes more alarming when it is considered that the age of marriage among the abler classes is steadily rising. The intelligent people postpone marriage out of prudence and hence have fewer children than the less intelligent and less prudent. Galton assumed that two men, M and N, each twenty-

two years old and each having an expectation of living to fifty-five, were the founders of a population. M marries at once but N waits until he is thirty-three. Their descendants follow the examples of the father, M's marrying at twenty-two and N's at thirty-three. Galton allowed a little greater fertility to the early marrying M's, which was entirely reasonable. At the end of a century there would be four times as many mature men of M's race as of N's, in two centuries ten times as many, and in three centuries M's descendants will outnumber N's twenty-six to one. And N's race was the prudent, thoughtful stock!

In other words the least able portion of the people multiplies very much more rapidly than the able, and thus is constantly pulling the average down by intermarrying with the able stock.

To Galton, as to many other intelligent men and women, the application of eugenic principles for the re-making of the race, seem to be becoming absolutely imperative. Mentally and physically we are standing still if we are not going backward. The immediate thing Galton thought should be legislation to prevent the insane, the diseased, the tainted and the vicious from marrying at all. But the big problem, the creation of a new and abler race, can only come about through the slow and thorough education of popular opinion.

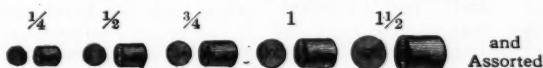
Promiscuous haphazard mating must be shown to be

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what it really is, ignorance and folly. The idea that this love-by-chance is romantic, and that deliberate thought and search for a fit mate is brutal, must pass away. Unfortunately these notions are most persistent among the very people who suffer most by them, the people just above the average of intelligence.

Men and women must be taught that unless they desire children less able than the most able of the two parents, the parents must be of as nearly equal ability as may be. Unless they want unhealthy, feeble-bodied and feeble-minded children, both parents must be clean and healthy.

Thousands of good human beings will revolt at first at this suggestion that "human beings should be bred like horses," as they describe it. But in the end the principles of eugenics will prevail among intelligent people, and will bring about a superior class, improving from generation to generation. There will be a caste system based on ability, and a lower caste mate will be unthinkable. The part of the population that fails to apply eugenics will deteriorate until more and more of them descend into the defective classes which are not permitted to marry at all. In this way a few hundred years will witness the gradual extinction of those who insist upon breeding downwards. Maybe after all, the dream of Frederick Nietzsche, a race of supermen, will come about. But unless the super-class is to be enormously outnumbered by

the rubbish, it will have to see to it that marriages take place early and are prolific.

There is now in London an institute for the collection and classification of eugenic data. There should be one in this country.—*The Silent Partner.*

RECEPTION

Homer Davenport, the American cartoonist, told the writer once in England of his visit to Gladstone at Hawarden castle. "When I told Mr. Gladstone I had come all the way from Oregon to see him," said Davenport, "Mr. Gladstone took my hand and said 'I regret now more than ever, Mr. Davenport, that I have never been able to cross the Atlantic.'"

Rather different was the reception accorded a modest little Episcopal rector of Philadelphia, who was invited to a dinner at the Clover club of that day to meet Macready, the famous English tragedian. Having finally identified the actor as his neighbor at the table the little curate, in piping notes: "Are you the Macready who acts Hamlet?"

"Acts Hamlet," roared the tragedian, rising from his seat and towering over the inoffensive, "I AM HAMLET."—*W. S. Lloyd.*

A Spicy Song—A distinguished society leader of New York lately returned from a motor trip through France, said that her most delightful experience was hearing the French pheasants singing the mayonnaise. — *Everybody's Magazine.*



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FIG. FULL SIZE

PAT. MAR. 13, 1900.



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EDITORIAL FROM THE LONDON DAILY TIMES

The report of 1909, of Dr. Newman, the Chief Medical Officer of the Board of Education, of which we publish a full summary to-day, is a public document of the highest interest and importance. It covers the first complete year during which the children entering and leaving the public elementary schools of England and Wales have been subjected to systematic medical inspection; and it therefore renders available, for the first time, a great mass of authentic data bearing upon the physical condition of the rising generation, and upon the probability that its members will in their turn become the progenitors of a vigorous race. The experience of recruiting officers has for some years been of a nature to justify anxiety concerning this and kindred questions, and the constantly increasing migration of country dwellers into towns, where their children are too often exposed to all the disadvantages of slum living, to vitiated atmosphere, crowded dwellings, and generally insanitary surroundings, has again and again been pointed out as a condition which might afford support to the gravest predictions concerning the future. The matter is one on which it has not been possible to appeal to the experience of the past for a standard of comparison, because, unfortun-

ately, no real inspection of the national children has ever before been undertaken, in respect either of health or of bodily development. Accordingly, even now, when a beginning has at last been made, it will still be necessary to wait for an uncertain number of years before the tendencies of the population, whether in an upward or in a downward direction, will be rendered clearly apparent. The present Report does not contain information, which subsequent ones will be likely to supply, concerning the physical development of the children who may be reputed to be healthy. It therefore tells us nothing on one important element of the question. But it throws an appalling light upon the absolute amount of disease from which the children now at school are suffering, and upon the proportion of them who can hardly fail, on this account, to be seriously hindered during their future lives. Dr. Newman takes a round number of six millions to represent the children now attending the public elementary schools, a number which is convenient, but a little in excess of the exact truth. Of this number he tells us that about ten per cent. suffer from defective sight, three to five per cent. from defective hearing, eight per cent. from adenoid growths obstructive of

A POOR OCCUPATION FOR A DENTIST

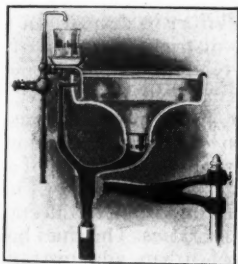


HE only sure way to avoid this sort of thing is to use a fountain spittoon that can't run over on your floor.

You can't make the Weber run over on your floor if you try. It has an overflow through the side of the bowl just like a wash stand. If you accidentally drop something in the bowl that plugs up the outlet, the water just rises to that point and is bypassed to the sewer.

The side cut shows how it works.

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The price is about the same.

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proper breathing, twenty to forty per cent. from extensive and injurious decay of the teeth, forty per cent. from unclean heads, and about one per cent. from ringworm, tuberculosis, and heart disease. The figures do not by any means exhaust the sufferers in the indicated directions, but include only the quite serious cases of each kind; and they are justly described in the Report as indicating "a large degree of suffering, incapacity, and inefficiency."

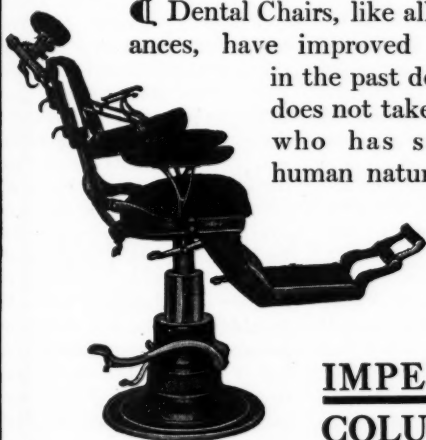
From the point of view of the physical future of the nation, perhaps the most important of the described conditions is the prevalence of extensive disease of the teeth, disease which, as is well known, is a frequent cause of the rejection of intending recruits for the services. Our grandparents would probably have regarded it as a trivial matter, and would have said that a child with toothache might have his tooth pulled out, and so be freed from his troubles. It is now well established, not only that defective mastication consequent upon loss or disease of teeth is a very serious impediment to the due nutrition of the body, and hence to the attainment of normal physical development, but that the decayed teeth themselves, even when not painful, are sources of continual septic poisoning, by which, again, the attainment or maintenance of a satisfactory state of health is rendered impossible. *The prevailing conditions of the teeth, moreover, mainly arise from neglect of the primary essentials of clean-*

liness; and, together with the state of the heads in forty per cent. of the children, indicate a lamentable submission, on the part of large numbers of parents, to conditions of dirt and sluttishness which are absolutely incompatible with decency or self-respect. They show that the schools, whatever else they may have done during the last fifty years, have not succeeded in bringing home to the children who have passed through them a knowledge of things which would have been of the highest importance to their welfare, and would have prepared them, far better than they are prepared at present, to cope with the difficulties of their lives. It is impossible to read between the lines of the Report without recognizing the prevalence of a despairing abandonment to unfavorable conditions, a cessation even of effort to strive against the environment which is provided by the slum life of towns. It is not that the mothers of the affected children are devoid of natural affection for their offspring, or are even careless of their welfare; but they too often see no loophole of escape from their surroundings, and they relinquish effort in despair. In the rural districts there is often poverty enough; but the overpowering evil of poverty in towns, in its inseparable association with filth, and the ultimate abandonment even of any attempt at cleanliness which may spring from recollections of better times. The chief business of urban administration now should be to render the

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attainment of cleanliness possible; and the chief business of the school should be to demonstrate its value and its importance. When this foundation has been laid, the Rule of Three and piano playing will become entitled to their places in the scheme of education.

The immediately pressing question is, of course, "What is to be done?" And we learn from the Report that the urgent nature of the need has been fully recognized, and that endeavors are being made in many directions to provide remedies for the evils which have been disclosed. By the aid of hospitals, by voluntary associations of medical practitioners, or by the establishment of school clinics, much has already been accomplished; and it is manifest that further experience is required concerning the relative values of different methods of procedure, and also that the special wants of different localities will have to be carefully considered. *If it were possible to hope that the majority of working-class mothers would be induced, in the course of a few years, to teach their children to clean their teeth, one great source of trouble would be eliminated, and the disappearance of dental decay would probably be associated with a considerable diminution in adenoids.* The cases of "serious defect of vision," said to amount to nearly six hundred thousand in the school population, are not sufficiently classified in the returns to be quite clearly separable into the several groups to which they respec-

tively belong. But it is probable that the great majority of them will be due to faults of shape of the eyeball capable of being effectively dealt with by spectacles, and also capable of being restrained from increase by proper arrangements of work and lighting in the schools themselves. The Report of the Medical Officer of Health upon unqualified medical practice, to which we referred last week, mentioned the mischief which was being done in some localities by the resort to watchmakers and to so-called "opticians" for spectacles for school children; but the attention of local education authorities seems very generally to have been directed to the importance of the question, and arrangements have been made in many places by which proper advice will be rendered available. There will, we fear, be only too much sympathy among parents with the mother who, having "taken the trouble" to take her child to a hospital for examination, was asked to contribute a shilling toward the cost of the spectacles, and who said that she "did think that impudence." It is evident that authorities will have to exercise considerable discretion in order that needful wants may be supplied without demoralization of the recipients. But the Report fairly displays the magnitude of the necessity; and we have little doubt that it will be carefully and patiently encountered by those upon whom the primary responsibility has been imposed.—*Rochester Dental Dispensary Record.*



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AMERICAN MILLER MEMORIAL

At the December '09 meet-
ing of the Ohio State Dental
Society it was unanimously re-
solved that an American Me-
morial be established to per-
petuate the memory of the late
Dr. Willoughby D. Miller, as
an evidence of the profession's
appreciation of his laborious
and fruitful researches for the
scientific advance of dentistry.

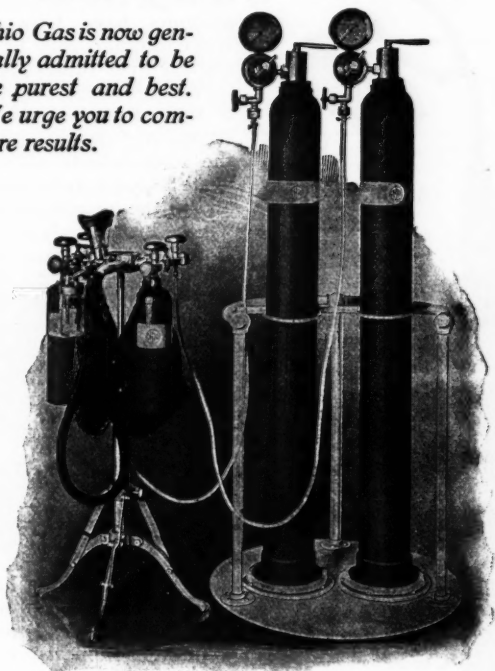
From the consensus of opin-
ion of various state and local
societies it was decided that the
memorial take the form of a
monument, to be erected in a
suitable public place in Colum-
bus, Ohio, the capital of Mill-
er's native state. The monu-
ment to consist of a life size
bronze of Dr. Miller, mounted
upon a granite base of suitable
proportions with appropriate
tablets, the cost of which will
approximate \$8,000.

Though his scientific career
was in a foreign land, the great
pride he showed in his Ameri-
can citizenship, the love for his
profession in America, and his
final plans for educating stu-
dents in his own country in the
line of work he had so ably
begun, should make this me-
morial movement national in
its scope. The profession has
endorsed the project freely but
not enough funds have yet
been subscribed to accomplish
the purpose.

Honorary Committees have
been appointed in the several
states, to solicit contributions
by which their state may be
represented in the fund. It is
due to their hearty co-opera-
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Another Innovation Nitrous Oxid and Oxygen In New Large Cylinders

Ohio Gas is now generally admitted to be the purest and best. We urge you to compare results.



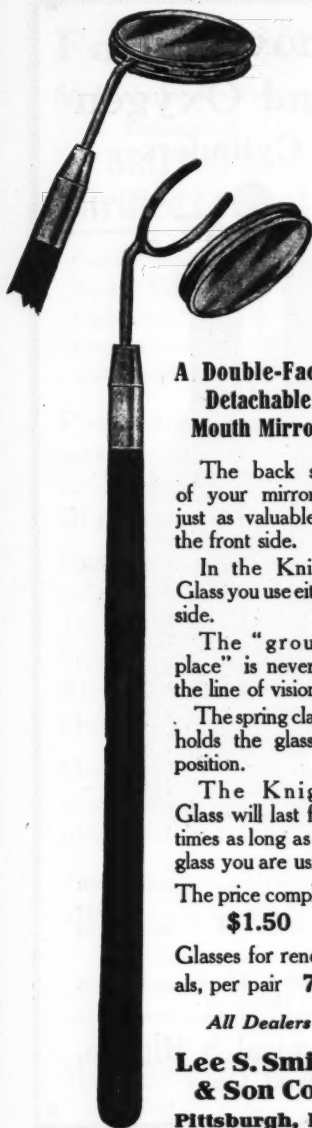
LARGE Ohio Cylinders accomplish an absolutely even flow of gas. Valves never freeze and sputter. Annoyance of changing cylinders minimized. *A reduction in price of gas.*



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**A Double-Faced
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The back side of your mirror is just as valuable as the front side.

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The spring clamp holds the glass in position.

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Pittsburgh, Pa.**

points to a successful issue of this undertaking, to express the appreciation of American dentists for the work of Dr. Miller. The amounts asked for from the several states is prorated according to the membership of the state societies; in some instances these amounts have been partial, while in others they have been slightly over subscribed. The Committee deem it inadvisable, to take steps toward the construction of this memorial until the fund, which will approximate \$8,000 is fully subscribed and in the hope this condition will be brought about by Fall.

Subscriptions now in hand amount to \$3,494.50. In addition to this the state societies of Massachusetts and Missouri have each subscribed \$100 and Mississippi \$50.00. Subscriptions from Columbus \$500.

The committee in charge consists of Edward C. Mills, 16 South Third Street, Columbus, Ohio; John R. Callahan, 25 Garfield Place, Cincinnati, Ohio; S. D. Ruggles, Portsmouth, Ohio.

Other professions have established memorials to their distinguished dead and the committee appeals to your spirit of loyalty and patriotism for aid in honoring this American whose life was one of untiring devotion to the scientific advancement of our profession. Subscriptions may be sent to any member of the committee.

"What a rasping voice that lawyer has."

"No wonder. He's filing charges."

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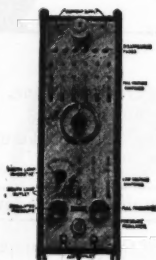
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Beaubien and Macomb Sts. DETROIT, MICH.

FROM INDIA'S CORAL STRANDS

A correspondent in Delhi, India, writes as follows:

"I have read your article, 'What Is the Best Way,' in the January number and note that you ask for suggestions. Here in India there are thousands, yes, tens of thousands, of the poorer natives who cannot afford to pay even a rupee, thirty cents, for dental or medical relief of any kind and it has struck me that the best way to help them would be to devote one forenoon a week, at least, at one of the numerous Government Charitable Dispensaries, giving time and material gratis. Of course I

hoped and believed the Government would eventually see the absolute necessity for the work and would put in a dental outfit and pay a dentist a salary for devoting all his time to the needy poor of India.

"But, as is known all over the world, the conservative British Government is slow to move and though I have offered my services free at two cities, Mussoorie and Delhi, I have not been called upon to help.

"Once the Government does move in the matter, I expect it to be whole-hearted and thorough. In the meantime all I can do is to look after the poor in my immediate neighbor-

FROM THE FATHER OF THE CAST INLAY

WILLIAM H. TAGGART
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AND ACCESSORIES
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April 8, 1911.

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Pittsburg, Pa.,
Gentlemen -

Replying to your inquiry of the 8th, in all my experience I have never known anything so admirably adapted to finishing Taggart inlay cavity margins as carborundum points. I know of nothing else with which to secure perfect margins, and a perfect margin is as essential as the right wax, the right investment and the right machine. I know of no other sure way to success.

Yours truly,

W H Taggart

WHT-M

GREEN CARBORUNDUM IS ALWAYS GENUINE



Have You Had Yours?

If not write today
for a free sample of

Fellowship
Crown Bridge and
Inlay Cement

The strongest and
stickiest cement
known.

Manufactured by
**Dental Protective
Supply Co.**

**2231 Prairie Ave.
Chicago, Ill.**

***"Learn to Say
Fellowship"***

hood, servants, coolies, farmers and the like.

"It is a stupendous undertaking to attempt the care of the 290 millions of India, but it has been done in medicine and as the medical profession awakens to the call of dental surgery and its necessity, probably some impression may be made."

BORN DENTIST

Representative Gaines, of Tennessee, although naturally cast down by the indifference of an ungrateful constituency that did not return him to congress, is not utterly obliterated. He still contributes to the gayety of nations when it comes his turn.

In the house of representatives yesterday he was discussing a bill authorizing the appointment of 30 dental surgeons for the navy and marine corps between the ages of 24 and 35 and was seeking to reduce the minimum age to 21 years. Clinching his argument, he referred to a distinguished dentist of his own city, Nashville.

"Was he so able at the age of 21?" some scoffer inquired.

"Why," answered Mr. Gaines, seriously, in a tone of mingled disgust and ennui, "he was a natural-born dentist."—*Washington Herald*.

Salvation Army Apostle—If you swear at those horses, my good man, you'll never go to Heaven.

Teamster (humbly) — I knows it, mum; but if I don't I'll never get to Tonawanda.
—*Buffalo Times*.

The Evslin Interchangeable Tooth

Patented U. S. July 4, 1905; Dec. 22, 1908, Great Britain,
Germany (D. R. P.), France (B. F. S. G. D. G.)

Emerging from the "golden" age in dentistry, the Evslin Interchangeable Tooth affords the greatest help in accomplishing this aesthetic development.

The Evslin Self-Protecting Facing

Handled Same as a
Pin Tooth. Make
your own backing



No Ready Supplied
Backing Required

The anterior teeth can be protected at the bite by grinding to an angle of 45 degrees, at which angle the tooth slides over the bite into position, thus giving protection without showing gold.



The posterior teeth are provided with all-porcelain cusps. The way these teeth are made, combined with the formation of the pin, produce a tooth of exceptional strength—the only porcelain cusp posterior interchangeable tooth on the market today.

Send for Booklet

If you knew how much better the Evslin tooth is than any other interchangeable tooth it is the only one you would use.

Manufactured by **PENNSYLVANIA DENTAL MFG. CO.**

W. L. BARNETT, Philadelphia, PA.

Sole Agent for U. S. and Canada

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(Member National Association of
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A clinic unsurpassed in variety and amount of material insures the student a practical experience that is invaluable.

Special attention devoted to teaching advanced methods in all departments.

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Further Information,
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H. E. Friesell, D.D.S., Dean

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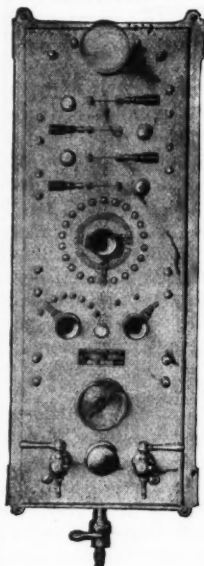
THE IDEAL DENTAL DISPENSARY

(Continued from page 354)
ferred them. But this is only a small part of the benefits to be derived: the increased happiness, the better citizenship and increased earning power of these children are the greatest asset. Dr. Gulick has made the statement that it costs the municipality \$30 for the education of each child per year, and that adenoids will set a child back a year in school work and two decayed teeth will retard them six months in their studies. This is waste, woeful waste, and would not be tolerated in any business enterprise.

Hasten the time when every child entering school shall be required to present a certificate of dental examination, just as they must now show their vaccination certificate.

Haste Unnecessary. — The minister of a certain parish in Scotland was walking one misty night through a street in the village when he fell into a deep hole. There was no ladder by which he could make his escape, and he began to shout for help. A laborer passing heard his cries, and, looking down, asked who he was. The minister told him, whereupon the laborer remarked, "Weel, weel, ye needn' kick up sic a noise. You'll no be needed afore Sawbath, an' this is only Wednesday nicht."—*The Argonaut*.

Electro—Pneumatic Outfit



To consistently follow the profession of dentistry and do justice to his patients, the dentist must make a definite study of Oral Hygiene, and practice Prophylactic Treatment. Such work can only be satisfactorily accomplished by the sustained use of high pressure sprays.

The Electro Pneumatic Outfit has become the standard means for furnishing a constant supply of air, perfectly regulated as to temperature and pressure. Used in conjunction with the electric current, compressed air has many useful applications, through the instruments comprised in the equipment; some of which are particularly adapted for special treatment, such as that for pyorrhea or sterilization of the antrum.

The Electro Dental Manufacturing Company introduced the system of centralizing in the switchboard the means for dual control of air and electricity; and are entitled to the distinction of having originated or first successfully manufactured all the electro-pneumatic appliances essential to the practice of modern dentistry.

Send for our illustrated booklet entitled "Electricity and Pneumatics in Operative Dentistry."

Electro Dental Mfg. Co.

**1228 Cherry Street
PHILADELPHIA, PA.**



ORAL HYGIENE PASTE

Is Efficient

Its profuse foam penetrates between the teeth where the bacteria lie—the places the brush doesn't reach.

Is Economical

One third the usual quantity is sufficient to thoroughly cleanse the whole mouth.

Is Safe

It cannot injure the gums or teeth. Formula furnished on request.

Is Pleasant

Its spearmint flavor leaves a refreshing and stimulating after effect.

Is Educational

Each package contains an ORAL HYGIENE CARD which gives detailed directions for the scientific brushing of the teeth, gums and tongue.

Is Good

for the TEETH.

Is Best

for the GUMS.

Ask Us For Sample and ORAL HYGIENE CARDS

**The Oral Hygiene
Products Co.**
PITTSBURGH, PA.

BACKWARD CHILDREN

(Continued from page 331)

ous pus is taken into the stomach and the secretions of the stomach are to a greater or less extent vitiated.

During all this time the child has been improperly nourished, because he could not properly masticate his food, and the food that did get into the stomach has not been assimilated because poisoned by the discharge of pus from the abscess into the mouth. The child has failed in health, fallen behind in his studies, and become a degenerate requiring special teaching and instruction. All because a proper care of his teeth was not given.

There is a dreadful lack of knowledge concerning the teeth even among the more intelligent members of the community. How few know how many teeth compose the first or second set? The first molars of the second set make their appearance about the sixth year, and in a very short time become defectives for want of proper care, and yet it is many times almost impossible to convince the parent that these teeth are not of the first set, "because they have never been shed."

How is the great evil to be remedied? Not by a few free dental clinics for the poor—for this reaches only a very few. The free clinics are good, but they cannot reach or remedy the evil. The children must be taught how to take care of their teeth, that it is more necessary to have a clean

Satisfaction

When Mother brings her little boy or girl to have the teeth of this loved one examined, have you ever noticed how eager she is to see that every comfort is provided? Just notice how convenient and *practical*



this "*Childs*" seat *is*. Has all the adjustments of the back same as for "*Adult*." Don't get the cushion of your chair all dirt.

Makes the child proud and Mother happy that you can serve them so *well*. Har-

vard Chairs have greater adaptability to all varied requirements of the Dental Office than any other chair made. Get a *Harvard* and you have it all for \$200.00, and all you have to *invest* in actual cash is \$20.00. Then pay the balance at \$10.00 per month, or an actual daily cost of less than 33 cents.

Don't figure this an item of *expense* but an investment that pays well in dividends.

HARVARD COMPANY, Canton, O.

Manufacturers of Dental Furniture of every description

THE HARVARD COMPANY, Canton, Ohio

Gentleman:—Write me your terms on your No. 60 chair and send catalogue.

Dr. _____

Town _____ State _____

Dealer's Name _____

EUGENE DOHERTY'S

(ESTABLISHED 1865)

SAMSON RUBBER

Trade Mark No. 3788, Reg. June 20, 1876

Is the strongest and toughest Dental Rubber on the market. It never varies in quality; takes the highest polish and is easiest for the dentist to pack. *It is the only one best rubber.*

Pink Rubbers are manufactured in three shades, LIGHT, MEDIUM LIGHT, and DEEP SHADE, which cannot be surpassed in quality, strength, shades or finish. The desirable qualities of my Pink Rubbers are color and toughness.

Doherty's Rubber Dam Excels all other makes. Manufactured from carefully selected rubber and the most improved process, superior in quality, strength and finish, no smell, no rot, warranted to last for years without deteriorating. *Give it a trial and see for yourself.*

EUGENE DOHERTY

110 & 112 Kent Ave. Borough of Brooklyn, N. Y., U. S. A.

mouth than it is to have a clean face.

How, then, is this to be brought about? Only by the teachers of the public and parochial schools. The teachers come in contact with millions of children who go to school.

The teachers must know what to do and how to do it in order to secure clean mouths. The mouth is the vestibule to the temple and must be kept clean. If the mouth is foul the whole alimentary canal becomes polluted.

How careful are we to see to it that the surroundings, all the surroundings, of our water shed, whence comes our water supply, is free from all contamination? It is equally as important to see to it that our water and food supply is free

from contamination through our unclean mouths.

The teacher must learn and be able to impart the knowledge of how to clean and keep the mouth clean. This must be done from books, or by lectures by competent persons to the teachers, and then the teachers at least once a week shall tell the children. They take it home and tell it to the father and mother and the younger children, and then the whole family becomes inoculated with the necessity of clean mouths.

When it is discovered by examination or when the child is suffering from pain, then it should be sent at once to the free clinic.

If it could be definitely ascertained, I venture the asser-



The WEBER RESERVOIR is now made in two styles.

The new style is a low model and is made especially for use in the extracting room.

Both models have the same capacity.

The WEBER RESERVOIR is the only reservoir fit to use because it is the only one where the surface of the glass is always covered with a thin film of water.

Secretions do not adhere to the glass because they do not come in contact with it.

To empty the contents of the bowl just push the button, and when you want to fill it up again, one shot with the plunger does the trick.

Insist upon seeing the Weber work before buying any other.

ALL DEALERS.

Price, either style, \$40.00.

White enamel adds, \$5.00.

LEE S. SMITH & SON COMPANY
PITTSBURGH, PA.

An Oral Hygiene Exhibit

of some kind should be established in

EVERY

STATE
TOWN
SCHOOL AND
DENTIST'S OFFICE

We make several styles. Catalogue on request.

LANTERN SLIDES ON ORAL HYGIENE

Descriptive list of slides for 2 cent stamp

EDUCATIONAL
EXHIBITION

G. T. Swarts, Jr.
70 Waterman St.
Providence, R.I.

tion that one-half the cases of tuberculosis have their starting place in the mouth through defective teeth.

I also venture the assertion that if the disease of the teeth could be stopped there would not be one-half the cases of delinquents that are now reported.—*Hospital Review*.

A SAD TALE FROM MEXICO

Dr. W. G. Campbell, Parral, Chihuahua, Mexico, in a letter to the Editor tells the following story for which he asserts he has the papers to prove authenticity. In commenting on the habits and customs of the natives he says, "These people have a custom of ten-

derly conveying their extracted teeth or other portions of the body that have become detached through monkeying with a buzz saw or curiosity to observe the effect of a dynamite blast at short range, to their homes and eventually interring the same, said interment being witnessed with admiring awe by the other members of the family and by friends. They thus, as it were, allow themselves to grow accustomed to the horrors of the tomb by degrees.

"One Sunday about a year ago a boy came into my office and had an abscessed molar extracted. When he was leaving he asked if he might return to his work with safety. I told him he could if it was not nec-

The Tooth of Quality

That has stood the test of time
SIBLEY'S PLATINAC TEETH

Send for quantity rates

WANTED
EVERY DENTIST TO TRY
PERFECTIO ALLOY

A High Grade Alloy

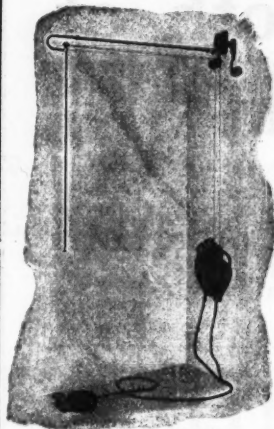
@ \$1.00 per oz. } Cash with
12 ounces \$10.00 } order

Sold on a money back proposition; if not
satisfactory, money returned for Alloy not
used.

Order 1 oz. today and try it.

Manufactured by **GIDEON SIBLEY**
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

No Electricity In Ours



Some people buy Electric Stomach Bitters and think they drink Electricity.

Others buy Magnetic Belts and think they wear Electricity, and others buy Electric Shoe Soles and think they walk on Electricity.

That's fooling gullible people.

We take nothing but Water. Simple isn't it.

The cut shows our No. 2 Cable Engine "B" with our New Foot Switch and silk covered flexible cable.

There is class in every line. It is reliable and free from trouble.

You want to know all about the new things whether you wish to purchase or not. If you will drop us a card with your name and address legibly written, we will send you a very artistic catalog.

Price, No. 2 "B" Cable Engine . . \$75.00

Price, separate, of Foot Switch "B" flexible silk covered cable and attachments \$21.50

SIMS HYDRAULIC ENGINE CO.

LANCASTER, PA., U. S. A.

essary for him to have his hands or feet in water. The following Friday a boy of extremely dark complexion but with a familiar look about him, came into my office and asked permission to wash his hands, holding up for my inspection a pair of hands whose condition was—well, they certainly needed washing at least. I told him to go as far as he liked even if it included his entire 'cuerpo' but that I was not conducting a bathing establishment. 'Pues, señor. No comprende! I am the boy you pulled a tooth for last Sunday and I wish to know if it is safe to wash my hands by this time!

"This little incident only goes to prove that one should

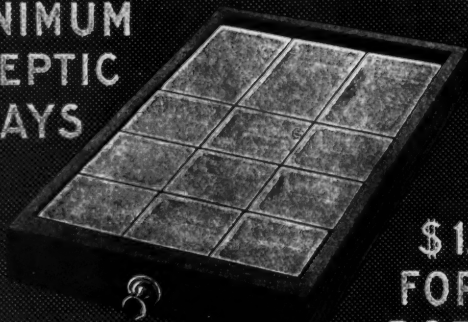
be careful what he says to a Mexican for he is likely to be taken literally."

Dentist—Now, what can I do for you?

Patient (whose heart has failed her at the last moment) —Oh! er—my teeth are perfectly all right, thanks. Er—what I really came for was to ask you if you would—er—care to play golf with me—er—some time this summer.—

Neighbor—"How did that naughty little boy of yours get hurt?"

Mother of the N. L. B.—"That good little boy of yours hit him with a brick."

**MINIMUM
ASEPTIC
TRAYS****\$1.00
FOR A
DOZEN**

NLY a few years ago felt lining was used in bracket table drawers just because it looked pretty.

In these aseptic days such a thing is as unthinkable as it is unsanitary.

These little porcelain trays are the nicest things imaginable. There are twelve of them in the set.

They just fit the drawer of the ordinary bracket table.

The easiest way in the world to keep track of the little things you can never find when you want them.

The first step on the way to complete aseptic equipment.

All Dealers.

LEE S. SMITH & SON CO., PITTSBURGH, PA.

EUREKA SUCTIONS

Patented Jan. 31st., 1905

All sizes for upper or lower. No guess work—a size for each case.

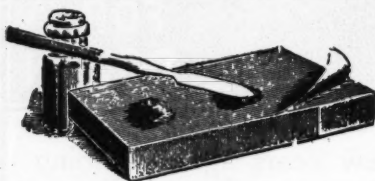
Price: \$2.00 per box of six



The "EUREKA" is imitated—like diamonds—but there is a vast difference between the original and the imitation.

EUREKA SUCTION COMPANY

Loudonville, Ohio



Spooner's Cement Pad

It is a good healthy habit to use a pad. No more cement getting dark, and no more washing the OLD glass slab. Send 10 cents in stamps for ONE ONLY, and start a new life. Each depot, 25 cents.

F. B. SPOONER

1561 Broadway

Brooklyn, N. Y.

A FITTING DESIGN FOR LETTERHEADS

"I want an estimate on ten thousand letterheads," said the professional-looking man with the silk hat.

"Any special design?" asked the engraver.

"Yes, sir," replied the caller. "In the upper left-hand corner I want a catchy cut of Patrick Henry making his memorable speech, and in distinct letters, under the cut, his soul-inspiring words, 'Give me liberty or give me death.' You see," he added, handing a card to the engraver, "I'm a divorce lawyer, and want something fitting."—*Lippincott's*.

She—Are you against long hatpins for women?

He—Well, I have been several times.

A CANNY SCOT

Sandy McTavish got into a smoking-car one day and seated himself next to a fellow Scot who was smoking. After a bit Sandy said: "A theenk A'll smoke a bit masel'. Wull ye gimme a metch?"

The other Scotchman pulled out a well-filled match-box and taking one out, handed it to Sandy. Sandy took his pipe out and began to feel in his pockets. Then he said: "A' find A' ha' no 'baccy efter a'."

"Aweel," remarked the other Scot pleasantly, "i' that case ye'll no be wantin' the metch, an' ye micht juist as weel gi' eet back t' me."

"Were you ever held up by a stage-robber?"

"Once. I took a chorus-girl out to supper."—*Puck*.